Amneements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-Under the Polar Star. AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-The Great Northwest. BIJOU THEATRE-2:15-8:15-Marty Malone. BROADWAY THEATRE-8:10-The Caliph. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-After Dark EDEN MUSEE-8-Waxworks and Concert. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:20 Rosemary. RICK THEATRE-S:30-Chevaller GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-The War of Wealth. HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA-8-Vaudeville. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8 Herrmann. HOYT'S THEATRE-8:30-The Liar. KOSTER & BIAL'S -8 - Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE -8:15 - An Enemy to the King. MADISON SQUARE GALDEN-8:15-Concert. MANHATTAN BEACH-Rice's Evangeline and Pain

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12 to 12-Vaudeville

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Business Notices.

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New-York Daily Tribuna

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1896. FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-It is reported from Breslau that an absolute entente cordiale has been established between Russia and Germany in regard to the Turkish question. ==== Advices from Madrid are that the rebellion in the Philippine

believed that the British steamer Fusi Yama

Islands daily grows more serious.

was sunk in collision off Corunna, Spain. DOMESTIC .- Major McKinley will probably visit Zoar. Ohio, for a few days' rest. Chairman Hanna says that the free-silver disease in the West is yielding to the treatment of education. == Professor Washington. Eleven firemen were killed and several badly hurt at a fire in Benton Harbor. Mich. ____ Two murderers were taken from fail at Glencoe, Minn., by a mob and hanged. = Li Hung Chang and party visited Niagara Falls; he crosses over to the Canadian

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- A letter from Congressman Franklin Bartlett to Colonel Michael C. Murphy, giving the former's reasons for opposing the Chicago ticket, was made public. The Rev. Dr. Stryker, president of Hamilton College, preached a sermon in reference to the silver agitation. - A number of Bryan sympathizers interrupted the Rev. Thomas Dixon's sermon while he was preaching against

THE WEATHER. Forecast for to-day: Fair and cooler. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 76 degrees: lowest, 68; average, 72%.

At a time of increasing sales a newsdealer or train boy sometimes runs short of a sufficient supply of The Tribune. Readers always confer a favor by reporting such cases to the Business Office of The Tribune. No. 154 Nassau-st.

The Tribune is the original McKinley and Office of The Iribune, No. 154 Nossan st.

The Tribune is the original McKinley and Hobart paper, and the leading one, For the best news and the most news, political and otherwise, order The Tribune.

It is conceded by contemporaries that the display of New-Jersey, Brooklyn and Westchester County news in The Tribune is without an equal

in the metropolitan press; and, as the special news of those localities appears also in the regular city and mail editions of The Tribune, suburban residents can, while travelling, depend upon The Tribune, absolutely for their home news.

Ex-Senator Miller is just back from Maine, where he has been making political speeches in several of the large cities. He is a veteran political observer, he kept his eyes open and he is in a position to speak intelligently of the outlook. In his opinion, Maine is certain to go Republican by a large majority, and a majority of from 30,000 to 40,000 would not astonish him. The election, which takes place one week from to-day, will arouse an even greater degree of interest than that felt in the Vermont contest of

It is not surprising that careful experiments are being conducted for the purpose of determining whether bicycles can be advantageously used in the Army. The bicycle has been found useful for a variety of military purposes in this country, but has not yet been adopted as a part of the regular equipment. In his last annual report General Miles noted that more than 4,000 officers and men in the Army were wheelmen, and in the natural course of things there are more now. It is believed that the bicycle will be of special value in the Signal Corps, and it is General Greely who has charge of the present experiments, which in some cases at least have produced satisfactory results.

Among the many pieces of work provided for in the River and Harbor bill, which became a law in spite of President Cleveland's veto, it has been found by the engineers of the War Depart ment that some are neither practicable nor advisable. The question, therefore, arises, Shall the mandate of Congress be carried out to the letter, or shall the opinions of competent experts be accepted as final? It is probable that this question will have to be answered ultimately by the Controller of the Treasury, and it will be at

never so happy as when he can give Congress a stand-off. There is sound sense in the suggestion that appropriations should not be made by Congress for any work of this character until it has been examined by experts and estimates of the cost have been made.

Major McKinley is entitled to a rest, if any man in the country is, and in the quiet resort near his home to which he is going this week for a few days he ought not to be disturbed. Delegations desiring to visit Canton will, it is hoped, take special notice of the candidate's wish in matters of this kind. He is glad to receive visitors at his home, but he makes the entirely reasonable suggestion that not more than two delegations should go to Canton on any day. It will be easy, with a little forethought, for visitors to make their arrangements in advance so as to comply with Major McKinley's desire.

Glencoe is the county seat of McLeod County in Minnesota. It is not a large town, but according to the census of 1890 it had seven churches and presumably the people count themselves intelligent, progressive and civilized. Yet on Saturday night the jail at Glencoe was broken open by a hundred or more citizens of good repute. and two prisoners were taken out and hanged to a bridge. The men were guilty of the coldblooded murder of the Sheriff of the county a few months ago, and one of them had just been condemned to life imprisonment, instead of being sentenced to death. That was the sole provocation for the lynching. As an excuse it is grotesquely inadequate. The law was taking its course, and the murderers were to be punished. even if inadequately in the opinion of many citizens. It is a most disgraceful affair, and a blot on the fair fame of Minnesota.

THE OUESTION OF REVENUE.

A heavy deficit in August confronts the party which has reduced the tariff and is anxious to prevent a necessary readjustment of duties. This feeling goes so far that sincere and patrimen who are to-day arming themselves to fight against the candidate of the Democratic party say that they cannot vote for McKinley. But what remedy have they to Let us meet this question, Demopropose? cratic friends, in the same spirit of devotion to public welfare which is shown in rejecting the Populist nomination at Chicago. No one can deny that it is absolutely necessary to raise more revenue. Our Democratic friends will not answer that President Cleveland and his administrative officials have squandered the public money. The last Democratic Congress, the one which enacted the existing tariff, judged it necessary to appropriate for the public need as much money as was appropriated by any previous Congress, or by the last session, and President Cleveland approved the bills passed. It cannot be claimed by our Democratic friends that the appropriations were wanton and wicked waste of public money to the extent of \$23,000,000 in two months, or \$138,000,000 a year.

If more money must be raised, how is it to be done? An income tax is assuredly not a ready remedy. If a constitutional amendment should be attempted, it would take some years to get such an amendment approved by the requisite number of States, even if public opinion were ready to sustain it; and meanwifile the Government must have revenue. It would be found, in fact, that a great many States would refuse to pass such an amendment, and the tax proposed, which some think popular, would probably be found the most odious and unpopular of all forms of taxation, as it was thirty years ago,

The remedy must come quickly, and the practical choice is between a heavier tax on beer and different duties on imports. The beer tax is strenuously opposed by a great num her of persons because it would directly affect the expenses of a very large share of the working people. A wise change of duties on imports, on the contrary, would tend to give them better employment and better wages. Whatever theories men may cherish, recent experience has proved that a tariff which permits the closing of many establishments by foreign competition does force down he rate of wages hald to American workingmen Goode, of the Smithsonian Institution, died in generally. Men might be certain that it must be so if they considered that workers deprived of one employment must perforce try to crowd It is one which the National Committee may find into others, even by consenting to work for less than other men receive. The alternative, then, is between a change which tends to raise wages and a change which tends to increase expenses of a large proportion of working people. Is it possible to doubt which policy the workingmen themselves would support? In the long run, no party can sustain a policy which they oppose.

The question has another phase, which is equally important. This country is developing its untold resources by using foreign capital, and thus has to pay each year for the use of such capital a sum which may be roughly estimated at \$60,000,000. Whether it is larger or smaller matters not for the present purpose; exports must exceed the true and not the nominal value of imports by about that sum, or gold must be drained away to meet the interest due abroad. The existing tariff has so far encouraged imports of foreign goods that the nominal or re ported value during the last fiscal year was about 780 millions, and the true value, after allowance for undervaluations, at least 80 millions more. At the same time, partly by cutting off trade re sulting from reciprocity arrangements with many countries, it diminished exports by many millions. The result is that gold has been going abroad, and has therefore been drawn from the Treasury, and consequently Government has been forced to add to the National debt. Is it possible for any patriotic Democrat to deny that it would be wise to change the balance by offering less encouragement to imports of goods which are produced in this country? Putting theories of Protection and Free Trade aside for the moment, is it not plain that the present tariff stimulates imports so far as to endanger the soundness of business and the solvency of the Treas-

THE IRISH CONVENTION.

In estimating the purport of the great Irish convention at Dublin last week, it is essential to take into account the circumstances amid which it was held. It is a time of increasing material prosperity in Ireland. Harvests have been good. Fisheries and manufactures are reviving. Under the administration of Mr. Arthur Balfour and his successors railroads have been constructed, common roads improved, and other public works of general beneficence performed. Evictions have decreased in number, and bank accounts have increased in number and amount. The best land law the island has ever had has been enacted, and the Government has in addition gone so far as to pardon and release the few dynamiters still remaining in prison. Agrarian and other crimes have decreased until Ireland is now probably as orderly and law-abiding as any other member of the United Kingdonf. There is a more general air of thrift, enterprise and contentment throughout the once "distressfui country" than there has been for many years.

At the same time, either in spite of or partly because of these things, the political fortune. of Ireland are at ebb tide. There is an overwhelming majority in Parliament against Home Rule. The Home Rule party in Ireland itself is split into three factions. And whatever may be the feeling in Ireland, interest in the Nationalist cause elsewhere seems to be once perceived that a great opportunity is likely largly in a state of suspended animation. Such, to be presented to our old friend Bowler, who is at any rate, is the testimony of so eminent an

authority as Mr. T. P. O'Connor, who, reporting to the convention the meagre receipts for the year of the Irish National League of Great Britain, said: "These tigures reflect the de-"pression caused by dissension and insubordination in the ranks of the Irish party, from which the Irish cause has suffered in Great "Britain as well as in Ireland, America, Aus-"tralia, and all over the world." The objects of the convention were, therefore, to restore harmony and unity in the Irish ranks and thus to revive interest in the Home Rule cause. Its success or failure depends upon whether it has or has not attained those ends.

At this distance it certainly seems as though little had been done toward effecting a union of the three factions. The convention was called by only one of them, and was attended chiefly if not exclusively by its adherents. The other two and their leaders were denounced as bitterly as ever was the hated Sassenach, and even a proposition to appoint a committee to seek conciliation with them aroused a storm of opposition. It does not appear that the convention has brought the Nationalists one step nearer reunion into the compact and efficient army they formed under the matchless leadership of Parnell, at least so far as the immediate situation in Ireland is concerned. And since, according to Mr. O'Connor, depression has been caused by dissension, and revival of interest is to be gained only by reunion, it is to be feared the second object has no more been attained than the first.

There was, however, one significant feature of the proceedings which must not be overlooked, and which may have a determining effeet upon the future fortunes of the Nationalist cause. That was the formal and unanimous declaration of all the delegates from outside of Ireland that in their belief the convention was a representative body, truly voicing the Irish National spirit. That is testimony that the Anti-Parnellites are the one true Irish party, from which Mr. Redmond and the Parnellites and Mr. Healy and his followers are unpatriotic seceders, and that it alone is worthy of recognition and aid. Such a statement, made by such men, however it may be regarded by the rival factions in Ireland, can searcely fail to have much weight abroad. If it shall prevail with the friends of Ireland in America and elsewhere, whose contributions have been the chief support of the Nationalist cause, the other two factions will have hard work to maintain their existence. For the sake of Home Rule, Irishmen will hope that thus, or in some way, the three parties will be reunited, for, as Mr. Dillon says, and as others have often said before, "reunion must "precede any effort to force a concession of the 'Irish demands."

DAVID A. WELLS ON SILVER COINAGE.

The Hon. David A. Wells, of Connecticut, has prepared a remarkably able and important document on the question of silver coinage, which is published to-day and deserves careful examination by all who wish to understand the subject, whether for their aid as speakers or writers in discussing it, or for their guidance in voting. Mr. Wells has long been known as one of the ablest Democratic students and writers on economic subjects, and however widely he has differed from The Tribune in respect to the tariff, he has made many contributions to the literature of the money question, which all recognize as valuable. In this document he states very forcibly the truth, which in one of his published works he fortified with an elaborate array of facts, namely, that there is no evidence whatever that any one article in the whole range of commodities has been in the least degree depressed in price by the disuse of silver as money. He declares that not one can be named which has declined in price without ample philosophical reason for that decline in the decreased cost of production, in decreased cost of transportation, or in excess of production over consumption.

Mr. Wells not only sets forth this view strongly illustrations. His racy humor, and his striking as much "money of ultimate redemption" as in exposure of the conspiracy of silver millionaires and their past performances, render the docuit well to use extensively. Prevented by his free-trade views from attributing the great depression of business in this country to the cause which is in large degree responsible for it, he is unable to recognize the merits of the remedy which Republicans propose, and offers no other beyond the firm adherence to sound money and the complete and decisive overthrow of Bryanism and the silver conspiracy, which would indeed do much to restore confidence and to permit improvement in trade and industries. But his reasoning against the false notion that prices have been depressed by disuse of silver is most timely and effective.

A DAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

The work of one day, Saturday, September 5, would in other political campaigns have created a sensation. Foremost of all was Major McKinley, who is really doing more by his wise and patriotic atterances and his modest and dignified behavior to elect himself than any other man can do to elect him, for every day his reasonings sink deeper into the minds of men, as they are read with care all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and never fail to contain nuggets of solid sense and of genuine devotion to the remember. Thus, in answer to addresses by Pennsylvania delegations on Saturday, he said: Here is a striking protest against the unworthy

effort to array class against class. I have no sym pathy with such appeals, have you? Patriotism is a nobler sentiment. It exalts, but never degrades. Instead of seeking to "work" the masses, it would worthier on the part of all of us to try to get work for the masses.

The last four years have been long years—the

longest four years since our great civil war. Everything has suffered but the Republican party. Everything has been blighted but Repubican principles, and they are dearer, more cher ished and more glorious than they have ever been We have learned from experience that we can-

not increase work at home by giving it to people abroad. It is poor policy to keep our own men in idleness while we furnish employment to those outside our own country, who owe no allegiance to this Government, and who acknowledge no loyalty to that flag.
We cannot fix by law the wages of labor. That

is a matter of mutual contract between employer and employe. But we can fix by law the kind of money in which wages are paid, and we will never decree that they shall be paid in anything short of the best dollars in purchasing power recognized throughout the civilized world

These are words which go to the bottom of the three main questions that the people have to decide: whether they will have the Anarchy of warfare between classes, or the civilization of mutual helpfulness, with honest money for wages, and preference for American over foreign labor. One of the addresses to Major Mc Kinley, by William A. Carney, first vice-president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, contained sentences worthy

I am a workingman, and know the hard working men of this country will not be carried away by the balloonists in this campaign. I know, and they know that, no matter whether we have fifty billion dollars in silver, or one dollar, to get money we must earn it by honest toil, and when we do

The same day Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, against whom William J. Bryan was a candidate last year, and succeeded in getting seventeen votes in the legislature to ninety-seven for Thurston, made a fine speech at Cooper Union,

I can take the dollars of my country into every free-silver coinage nation of the world, Mexico, China, Japan, South America, wherever you please, and I can buy twice as much at the home store as the most privileged citizen of the locality can buy with the best dollar his Government gives him to use. I do not care to exchange my privilege him to use. I do not care to exchange my privilege with any man who is ready to give me two of his

with any man who is ready to give me two or as dollars to one of mine.

Is Mr. Bryan sincere or honest in his alleged belief? He promises the East that sliver will appreciate to \$1.20 per ounce in gold. . . In the Middle and Western States Mr. Bryan and all his followers tell the people that the present gold dollar has appreciated in value until it is worth 200 cents, and the mission of his party is to restore the dollar of 100 cents. . . One belief or the other must be a dishonest belief. If our farmers are to receive a double price for their products. ers are to receive a double price for their products, will be because the dollars they receive are orth half as much as those now in use. If free colonge of silver will lift the price of silver the wide world over to \$129 an ounce in gold, then there is no cheapening of the dollar.

Which is it to be? Are we to lift Mexico, Japan,

China and South America to our standard, or are we to fall to theirs? The very hazard of the experiment is enough to paralyze all business, de-stroy all confidence, stop all enterprises, limit all manufactures, curtail all credits, increase all interest rates, and make increased manufacture or

terest rates, and make increased manufacture of investment an absolute impossibility.

The other day a man spoke to me on the street, saying: "Sir, can you tell me where I can find a job?" I replied: "My friend, have you seen a job "running loose in the United States since the re-"peal of the McKinley Act?" In 1892 our streets were full of American jobs looking for men, now our streets are full of men looking for jobs. When the Wilson bill was passed the American jobs went across the water.

The argument against free coinage has rarely been more effectively put than in this address, and the exposure of Bryan's two-faced demagogism ought to be enough in Itself to close against him any position of high trust. The American people have had four years' experience of the result of trusting the political thimble-rigger who tells one story at the East and another at the West. At the same great meeting Mr. Curtis Guild, of Boston, spoke eloquently, and among other things said:

Dishonor and prosperity can never be bound in wedlock. The deliberate betrayal of trust is never quite successful. The swindler of to-day is the bankrupt of to-morrow.

Mexico, China and Japan have free silver. Mills in those countries are paying dividends from 20 to 30 per cent. . . The Japanese cotton mill in those countries. The Japanese cotton mill makes an annual dividend of 30 per cent, but the Japanese who are employed in that cotton mill think themselves lucky if they earn 30 cents a day. The rich planters of Mexico may live in houses that suggest the luxury of the Roman Empire. Mexican workingmen must toil unceasingly for a week to buy a single sack of

The same day in Buffalo President Cornwell of the City Bank declared that "The money power is for McKinley," and proceeded to show what it is. Referring to banks, savings banks, trust and building and loan associations, he said:

You have in round figures \$5,330,000,000, owned by 10,000,000 thrifty people, owning many of them only a few dollars apiece, and at the average only about \$500 apiece. This is the money age only about \$500 apiece. This is the money power. These are they who carry the dinner-pali—the laborers, the shop girls, the clerks, the vast army of the employed, millions on millions of them. All there is of thrift, industry, virtue, the good old-fashioned qualities that make a nation great—these are the qualities of this great army, the potentates of the dinner-pail. They own the hundreds of millions in our savings They hold the foremost liens upon the assets of our great insurance companies.

As if these heavy shots, landed in the very heart of the repudiators' camp, were not enough for one day, ex-Secretary Carl Schurz spoke Saturday at the great honest-money meeting at Chicago, and referring to the law of 1873, he

I will only add that I was a member of the Sen ate at the time and know whereof I affirm; and I emphatically pronounce all the stories about the act of 1873 being passed surreptitiously; about Senators and members being somehow hypno-tized so that they did not know what they were doing; about some Englishmen being on the ground with much money to promote the demone-tization of silver, and so on, as wholly and un-qualifiedly false.

qualifiedly false.

Silver philosophers say prices have gone down because by the act of 1873 the "money of ultimate redemption" had been curtailed, only gold being available for this purpose. But according to the Treasury statistics we had in 1873 only \$25,000,000 of coin, including subsidiary silver, in the country, and now we have much over \$600,000.

These were only part of the convincing arguments addressed in a single day to a body of ment not only important, but highly interesting. people who are quick to appreciate sound sense, who do not waver between truth and error when once they have seen what is the truth, and who have never yet knowingly voted for degradation of labor or dishonor of the Nation

A DEMOCRATIC MARK TAPLEY.

Senator Charles J. Faulkner, of West Virginia, the chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, is rapidly establishing a grades have been advanced a fraction. There reputation as the Mark Tapley of the Bryan-Alteeld-Tillman campaign. For some time past the West Virginia Senator's unfailing capacity for extracting sunbeams from pre-election cucumbers has been the admiration and despair of rival political managers. But this year in the exuberance of his confidence and the ardor of his pursuit of political rainbows Mr. Faulkner has surpassed all records, and it is doubtful whether the stock of hopeful illusions which he has accumulated can find a parallel outside the teeming brain of the Boy Orator candidate himself. Two years ago the Wes Virginia Senator, who was then conducting the Democratic Congressional campaign, could see nothing but sweeping victory ahead for a party whose incapacity, to legislate had brought it into merited and universal odium. Up to Elecpublic welfare which the millions cannot fail to tion Day, 1894, Mr. Faulkner continued to prenext House of Representatives. The election returns showed, however, that in spite of Mr. gress had been converted into a Republican One egregious humiliation like that of 1894

ginla Senator's ardor for prophecy or repress his sanguine and abounding political optimism. Though standing with the sound-money wing of the party in opposition to Mr. Bryan's nomination at Chicago, no sooner had the Boy Orator taken the stump than Mr. Faulkner saw the promise of his election written in all the colors of the spectrum from zenith to horizon. For nearly two months rainbow bulletins from the Democratic campaign headquarters in Washington have described the irresistible progress of a wave of free-coinage sentiment which, sweeping from West to East, was to earry the Boy Orator into the White House by overwhelming popular majorities. Last Tuesday there was a State election in

Vermont. The total Republican vote for Governor was 53,396-a gain of 14,478 over that east at the State election of 1892. The total Democratic vote was 14,905, a loss of 4,311from the total of four years ago. The plurality of the Republican nominee, 38,491, was the greatest ever known in Green Mountain State polities. It was scarcely to be expected that this ex-

traordinary result would even momentarily depress the spirits of the Democratic Mark Tapley in Washington. There is no evidence that it did. According to "The Washington Post." an impartial observer, Chairman Faulkner, when his attention was called to the returns, replied "that the result was in no way a surprise to him." "It is gratifying to note," he is reported as adding with all possible cheerfulness "that there is no falling off in the "Democratic vote of Vermont in this election. "In 1894 the Democratic vote for Governor was

Among many shots he sent straight to the mark | "14,142 and in 1896 14,450, an increase of over 300. . . . The fact that the Demo-"cratic party held its own in this election is a "surprise to the committee, because the silver wave had not reached that State. If extends "over every State south of New-Hampshire. That the Democracy of Vermont was not stampeded under the circumstances is the most remarkable thing that has yet occurred "in the campaign."

Nothing could emphasize more pointedly the cheery and light-hearted philosophy of the West Virginia Senator than this sanguine and candid declaration. His screnity of temper cannot be marred nor his optimism dashed so long as the Democratic party "holds its own" even the meagre "own" that was left it in the political cataclysm of 1894. Chalrman Faulkner has risen to the first emergency of the canvass in the true Tapley spirit. May his fortitude and geniality be equal to the other trying situations which will present themselves, if the Bryan canvass continues, in Vermont fashion, to "hold its own!"

MONEY AND BUSINESS. Rarely has Wall Street experienced a greater

change than in the ten days since the appearance of McKinley's letter. The great speeches of that week helped to establish confidence, gold quickly began to come hither in large amounts, engagements already reaching about \$25,000,000, and the arrival of \$10,104,468 last week, with the Vermont election and the nominations at Indianapolis, has brought about a feeling of great confidence and a strong rise in securities. Railroad stocks advanced last week an average of \$1.81 p.r share, Burlington leading with 51/2. Rock Island with 4%, and St. Paul with 3%, while Trust stocks rose an average of \$2.67 per share, Sugar 7%, Tobacco 61/2 and Chicago Gas 5%. Sales of five Trust stocks covered 416,162 shares, of seven railroad stacks 511,873, and of all others 262,905, making 1,190,950 shares for the week. This rise is the ore significant because it comes in spite of poor returns of earnings, which, for the last week of August, excluding heavy gains on Canadian and Mexican roads, show a decline of 10.4 per cent in the United States, and for the month thus far reported were 3.4 per cent less than last year, and 15.4 less than in 1892. The eastbound tonnage was about as large as ever at this season, but the westbound movement of merchandise was light, and rates are cut on some Western and Southern lines. The Street is not thinking of earnings, but of the revival of business, which, in proportion as it is clearly foreshadowed by political events, everybody strives to anticipate.

The gold receipts have already lifted the Treasury reserve about \$3,000,000, in spite of the deficit of \$924,521 in rive days of September. But for this leakage, the so-called "endless chain" would be forgotten, for with decreasing imports gold comes in instead of going out, and nobody wants gold in place of notes with the prospect of a Republican policy. The decrease in merchandise imports last week was \$1.748,000, compared with last year, or about 20 per cent, while the exports for the latest week showed an increase of nearly 40 per cent. In August exports were about 16 per cent larger and imports about 18 per cent smaller than last year, the net gain cancelling last year's excess of imports, which was \$15,-100,000. Last year in September the excess of imports was \$6,765,257, but a single week has cancelled over half of it. With growing confidence in American safety, moreover, there will curely come foreign investments here, because other outlets for accumulating European capital in Argentina, South Africa and Australia have been disappointing and are discredited. 'More is being done in commercial loans than for me time, though the offers of good paper are not yet large, as rates have not been greatly reduced. Reviving confidence helped, if it did not

wholly cause, the rapid advance in cotton, which rose five-eighths of a cent, as it fell three-quarters of a cent the week before, while crop news is at least as favorable as it was, and receipts for Sentember thus far have seen 101,000 bales in five days, against 36,273 bales in six days last year. The takings of Northern spinners smaller, but the exports nearly four times as large as last year. The obligation of milis to remain closed under agreement terminated Sepmuch larger share, apparently, have not as yet, holding as large stocks of gools as they de sire until the demand for consumption has definitely increased. But the curtailment of production has made the market for goods better and more hopeful, and prices of several are also some encouraging signs regarding the woollen manufacture, although no better demand yet appears for men's wear goods, and the great sale of 50,000 pieces Arlington dress goods resulted, it is stated, in prices averaging 20 per cent below recent sales. The number of mills at work does not yet increase, but some large purchases of wool have been made for speculation, so that the transactions at the three chief markets were 4,377,600 pounds, about half as large as for the whole month of August. Prices have not yet advanced, but are firmer.

The delivery of shoes continues large, about 15 per cent larger than last year for the last week, though nearly as much smaller than for the same week in 1803. But new orders are few, and a good many shops have reached the stopping point, though in a few branches, especially in women's grain and buff shoes, there diet a substantial Democratic majority in the are makers having orders for two months or ten weeks ahead. It is still the fact that orders are mainly for the cheaper kinds. There Faulkner's cheerful assurances, a Democratic are also distinct signs of better feeling in the plurality of 91 in the popular branch of Con- iron manufacture and trade, although as yet no increase appears in orders for finished products. More than a week ago very large purchases of pig iron were made at Chicago, and could not, however, long dampen the West Vir- last week purchases of 50,000 tons from the South, in part by New-York buyers, and these speculative purchases have not only relieved the market of quantities pressing for sale, but exhibit such faith that the bottom has been reached as to encourage a rise of 35 cents per ton in Grey Forge, and 85 cents in Bessemer at Pittsburg. Prices of finished products are still unchanged. The further advance in anthracite coal is also regarded by some as evidence that the manufacturing demand is expected to im-Speculation in wheat fails to lift the price

which declined 14 cents last week on account of heavy receipts, 5,215,706 bushels for the week, against 4,550,104 last year, the increase since July 1 having been 53 per cent, which is by no means offset by the increase of 69 per cent in the Atlantic exports, flour included, for the same period. Believers in a short crop are diligent in giving reasons for rapid marketing by farmers at remarkably low prices, but experience has taught that farmers do not make baste to sell at 62 cents, less freight to New-York, from a very short crop. Corn continues to make low records, and touched 25% cents on Saturday at New-York, 33% having been the lowest New-York price until this year. Reports are that nearly all the crop is out of harm's way from the frost, and it is generally believed that the yield will be considerably the largest ever raised.

The silverites enjoy the distinction of having an assortment of points of view, so to speak. he likes Tom Watson, for a Populist what his or into of Arthur Sewill is, nor yet again a neiddle-of-the-road man what he thinks of W.

Alice-I heard something about you to-day.

Anne-Yes, this new liming they are using in dresses makes a frightful noise, doesn't unitary.

J. Bryan, now that the latter persists in ignering the distinction they have conferred upon him. So much depends upon the point of

Weyler has ordered that depreciated bank notes shall circulate beside gold, and that gold contract obligations may be discharged in them. We want no Spanish tyranny in the United States

The plans and specifications for the first work to be done on the canals under the \$9,000,000 appropriation have been adopted by the Canal Board, involving the expenditure of more than \$3,000,000. That is all right. The people by popular vote approved this expenditure, and if the work is done honestly and without jobbery it will probably prove a good investment. But a good many people can't help thinking that a State which can afford to spend \$9,000,000 in improving the canals ought to afford to spend something-we do not undertake to say how much-in improving the roads of the State. Suppose there should be a popular vote on that . subject. Does any one doubt that such a proposal would be approved by a large majority?

It is appropriate that Miss Barton on her return should be greeted with tokens of admiration and respect, in view of the great and good work which she has done for the oppressed and harassed Armenians. The fact of her return . does not indicate that there is no need of carry. ing the work of relief further. On the contrary, it is understood that Miss Barton expects to return in a few months to the scene of the labors which she has conducted with so much tact as to arouse no opposition and to increase the large number of her friends and admirers in all parts of the world.

Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance has not yet, been issued, and it does seem to be the one thing needed to round out his political period. The country has suffered so much at his hands that scarcely any one will specially resent this slight additional infliction.

PERSONAL.

In a sketch of Sir William Martin Conway, the great mountain climber and explorer of the Him-"The English Illustrated Magazine" says alayas. that he has the "climber's walk," that is, a gentle roll of the body, with no unequal steps, but swinging his legs with rhythmic precision. He is a slir man, but tough, full of energy and with iron man, but tough, full of energy and with Iron muscles. When climbing the Himalayas he spent eighty-four days on snow and glacier. During that time he traversed from end to end the three longest known glaciers in the world outside the Polar regions, and landed on the summit of Pioneer Peak, 25,000 feet high, the greatest height yet reached by man. He has already made plans for another expedition when he gets back from Spitzbergen, and hopes to get through two or even three more before contesting a seat in Parliament, as he intends to do at the next general election.

Captain William Long, R. N., now in command of the guardship Devastation, at Devonport, has been asked to take again the chief command Chinese Navy, which he held from 1886 to 1899, and will probably accept. He is a manderin of the peacock feather, and wears the star of the third grade of the second order of the Double Dragon.

The Key Monument Association, of Frederick, Md., now has a total of \$8,689.97 toward the \$16,600 required to place a suitable monument over the grave of the author of "The Star Spangled Ban-

at his home in Cambridge, Mass., at the age of ninety-four, was said to be the oldest Universalist clergyman in the world. He was an active Mason, and was of great assistance to the order during the anti-Masonic excitement. He was a frequent contributor to religious periodicals.

Berlin, Sept. 6.-The family of United States Amholidays. W. J. Chittenden and family, of Detroit Mich., attended the autumn military parade on the Tempelhofer Field, in company with Ambassador, U.hl. Captain Hinton, ex-Consressman Sanford and family, Mr. Kauffman, of St. Louis, and Charles Davis, of Cincinnati, are among the Americans here.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

According to "The Savannah (Ga.) News," the South Carolina State Liquor Dispensary "has become a vast political machine in the hands of dominant political element which is used with telling effect in this campaign. All of the patronage of the concern is in the Governor's hands, and the incumbent takes care that those who hold appointments as dispensers or constable are his active supporters."

"We ask no quarter, we give no quarter," cried Billy Bryan at Albany.
Of course not. You ask a dollar and want to give
a half-dollar.—(Providence News.

The London hospitals treat about 87,000 in-patents and about 1 299,000 out-patients every year. This does not include the large number of out-patients who are treated in the free dispensaries. Be sides the ninety-two voluntary hospitals in London, there are thirty-nine charitable dispensaries, had these in 1895 dealt with 35 833 new cases. Further, there are in London twenty-six Poor Law infirmaries which deal with about 10,500 patients daily, apart from the inmates in the sick wards of workhouses; and in the course of the year more than 130,000 "permanent," "ordinary" and "midwifery" medical orders are issued in connection with fortyfour Poor Law dispensaries.

THAT IS THE WAY IT GOES.

And the world may be but a grief to me,
With never a wayside rose;
But I still thank God, if the grief must be,
That the way to my heart she knows.
"One—two—three!"
And a kiss for me—
That is the way it goes!

"One-two-three." And she comes to me.
And the night like the noonday glows:
She can find my heart in the dark, you
For the way to my heart she knows.
"One-two-three."
And it's morn to meThat is the way it goes!
-(Chicago Times-Herald.

"It is not generally known," says a Wisconshi man, "that the State of Wisconsin is a large tobacce grower. Of course, only the lower grades can be raised in so cold a climate, but we supply the Western plug manufacturers with almost all of their coarser filler leaf. If one cares to see a beautiful growing crop, he should take a drive through lower Wisconsin at the present time. To all appearance a finer yield never stood in the fields of the State. The recent copious rains, coming as they did, just after a good proportion of the early set had been tapped, insure a large growth."

Misplaced Magnetism.—'I knew a fellow that could tame a tiger with a glance of his eye."
"What became of him?"
"He's dead He tried it on a bicycle scorcher."
(Chicago Record.

The Dunedin (New-Zealand) Assembly of the Knights of Labor recently adopted the following resolution: "We protest against the action of the Hon. Richard Seddon in monopolizing the positions of Premier, Colonial Treasurer, Postmaster-General Manual Pressurer, Postmaster-General Press eral, Minister for Customs, Minister for Native Al-fairs, Minister for Labor, Minister in charge of the Government Life Insurance Department, member of the Globo Assets Board, as well as being advisory director of the Anglo-German Gold Mining Syndicate, as not being consistent with his profes sions of democracy."

Temple—Hello, eld man: I saw one of your jokes in the English papers while I was abroad. Penman—I'm glad of that. You know you used to say you never could see them over here.—(Yonkers Statesman.

One of the influential German illustrated papers, using the report of the American Consul at Bremen as a text, says there is a good market in Germany for American houses. Since 1995 it appears that fully 10,000 horses have been shipped from this country to the various German ports, the chief markets being in Hamburg and Bremen. They bring on an average about \$175 each, and are often resold, according to the paper, for \$550 at Leipsic and other inland cities. Purpaper, for \$30 at Leipsic and other man ender of the animals have gone from Sweden and chasers for the animals have gone from Sweden and Denmark to Hamburg, showing that there is problem. ably a market for them in those countries as well.

The German newspaper, however, warns American
shippers that it is useless to send poor horses to Gerand suggests that great care be taken in handling and feeding them while on the water,